

in the manner they have borne the burdens of taxation for the benefit of others. It is urged that they will, when the public debt is paid off, come in for their proportion of the revenues hereafter to accrue.

Mr. J. asked, will they not have amply paid for those revenues? And where will go the direct benefit, except to Baltimore and the western counties? If not a dollar is ever paid into the State Treasury from those works, the city of Baltimore and those counties will have been abundantly compensated in the enhancement of their property, the facilities of transportation, and the uniting more closely the great emporium of the State with these western counties. Do they bring St. Mary's, or Worcester, or Talbot, or Calvert nearer to market, or enhance the value of their property? The reverse has been woefully experienced in the depreciation of land in those and other counties since the commencement of your works of internal improvement. Whereas, a rise in those of the western counties, and an immense appreciation of the value of lots in the city of Baltimore, which, added to the revival of her trade and commerce, bid fair to place her by the side of the first cities of the Union.

Mr. J. said no member of that Convention or citizen of the State, or even of the city of Baltimore, felt more pride than he did at the rapid growing prosperity of Baltimore. Every Marylander should feel proud in having so enterprising and gallant a city within the limits of his State, nor would he unite in any effort to trammel the enterprise which will soon place her amongst the first commercial cities of the world. She possesses within her limits men qualified for any station, equal to any efforts allotted to man to undertake—her commerce extended to all quarters of the globe—her flag floated upon every sea. How was it possible then, that any portion of the State could be hostile to Baltimore. Her commerce, her manufactures, her mechanics, her wealth, constitute a large portion of the great interests of Maryland. No disaster could befall her, without its being felt throughout the whole State. No prosperity could she enjoy, which was not reflected from the Alleghanies to the sea shore. These are the feelings of every unprejudiced Marylander.

Mr. J. said, gentlemen should beware how they excited prejudices—they should not destroy this good feeling. But Baltimore is not Maryland, as some seem to suppose, as Paris is France. Claim for the city of Baltimore a just representation for legislative purposes, sufficient to protect or defend all her interests—but if party power alone is the object, it cannot be expected to be yielded at the sacrifice of the great interests of the counties. If it were, it would be an empty bubble. By the Constitution now in progress, it is proposed to take from the Governor and the Legislature, all patronage, and place it in the hands of the people. Of what avail then could be a party majority in the Legislature, with only the election of a United States Senator, and when that time revolves around, where will be your parties, and what will they be? The venerable and learned

gentleman, now at the head of the court of appeals, and the distinguished Attorney General, who have throughout this long session been battling upon almost every question, may like the Lion and the Lamb be found lying in the same sheepfold.

Mr. J. said, it was not his purpose to rebuke others, but he desired to place himself right in the position in which he was placed. His was different from most, if not all, the members; for, certain it was, that if either party came here to gain political advantage, he belonged to neither, nor would he act with either in framing a Constitution upon party grounds. If any gentleman desired to know, or doubted his political principles, let him stand up and show where and when he had gone further than he, [Mr. J.] had, when political party questions had come up before the people or elsewhere, upon proper occasions and an appropriate theatre. But in a Convention to frame a Constitution for the people of Maryland, he would know no distinction of parties.

Mr. J. said, it had been said that he had assumed that position. He had assumed that position, voluntarily, freely, at home, before his constituents, in one of the strongest whig counties in the State, where he declared that he would not come to the Convention as a partizan with any party. He went further; that he would come untrammelled.

Now, he would do justice to his colleagues who had been reflected upon, as well as himself. They had been called anti-reformers, though they were elected as reformers. They could not have been elected unless they had been for reform.

But they were not for the reform which some gentlemen advocated. They were for reform in those great questions for which the people of the State believed the Convention was called. They were in favor of a reform in the Judiciary; in the Executive. They were in favor of reform in the legislative branch of the government. But they could not go for extremes; of letting the Constitution stand unchanged, or for representation according to population. He hoped that those schemes would cease to have advocates on this floor—it was an idle waste of time to contend for the one or the other, since every vote had shown a large majority in favor of some modification of the present system. The advocates of representation, based exclusively on numbers, had yielded, and with very few exceptions had voted for intermediate propositions, evincing a disposition to compromise upon something less than their original ultra demand.—They had conceded to each county one senator, with the city of Baltimore.

Mr. J. said he would advise his friends from the other extreme to look calmly and as statesmen, upon the present condition of representation in this Convention. They never could expect a Convention to be assembled for the change of a Constitution so favorable to the smaller counties. They were represented here upon the basis of the present Senate and House